

Appendix 2

List of words and narrations in country books and translation to English

IRELAND ALPHABET BOOK

| Letter | Word EN | Word IR | Description |
|----------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| A | Apple tart | Toirtín úll | Apple tart is a sweet dessert made with apples and pastry. |
| | Amhrán na bhFiann | Amhrán na bhFiann | Amhrán na bhFiann is the name of the Irish National Anthem. It means 'The Soldier's Song' in English. |
| | Áras an Uachtaráin | Áras an Uachtaráin | Áras an Uachtaráin is the name of the house where the Irish President lives. |
| B | Bodhrán | Bodhrán | A bodhrán is a traditional Irish hand-held frame drum. |
| | Bacon | Bagún | Bacon is meat which comes from the pig. It is traditionally eaten in Ireland with cabbage. |
| | Bog | Portaigh | A bog is an area where dead plant material has formed peat. This peat is then harvested and used as turf (fuel). |
| | Book of | Leabhar | The Book of Kells is an illustrated Gospel book in Latin. It was created by monks in |

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| | Kells | Cheanannais | the year 800 AD. |
| C | Celtic cross | Tras Cheilteac | Celtic crosses are free-standing decorated stone cross. Crosses were built in Ireland between the 8 th and 12 th centuries. |
| | Camogie | Camógaíocht | Camogie is a traditional Irish stick-and-ball game played by women. It is like field hockey only it is played with a camogie stick and a small ball called a Sliotar. |
| | Céilí | Céilí | Céilí dancing is a form of traditional Irish set dancing. |
| | Connacht | | Connacht is a province in the west of Ireland. It has 6 counties. |
| D | Dairy Farming | Feirm Déiríochta | Dairy farming is popular in Ireland. It involves rearing cows and cattle for their milk, and milking them twice a day. |
| | Druid | Draoithe | A druid was a priest from pre-Christian Ireland. A druid was pagan and performed religious ceremonies. |
| | Dublin | Baile Átha Cliath | Dublin is the capital city of Ireland. |
| E | Eggs | Ubh | Eggs are a staple food of Ireland. |
| | Ewe | Caorach | A ewe is a female sheep. |
| | Ennis | Inis | Ennis is a town in County Clare. |
| F | Farming | Feirmeorieacht | Farming is a large industry in Ireland. Farmers maintain an area of land, where they |

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| | Fiddle | Fidil | grow crops and rear animals such as cows, sheep and pigs. A fiddle is a small stringed instrument. It is like a violin, only smaller and is used in traditional Irish music. |
| | Flute (Irish Traditional) | Feadóg Mhór | The Irish flute is a wind instrument. It is like the classical flute only it is wooden, and so has a muffled tone. It is used in traditional Irish music. |
| G | Gaelic Football | Peil Ghaelach | Gaelic football is the national sport in Ireland. |
| | Gaeltacht | Gaeltacht | A Gaeltacht is an Irish-speaking region in Ireland. There are Gaeltacht regions all along the west coast of Ireland, and two in County Meath in the East. |
| | Glendalough | Gleann Dá Loch | Glendalough is a valley in County Wicklow, famous for its monastery set up by Saint Kevin. |
| H | Hurling | Íománaíocht | Hurling is believed to be the world's oldest and fastest field game. It is one of Ireland's Gaelic games, along with Gaelic football and camogie. It is a stick and ball game played by men. Players use a sliotar and hurley stick to score field goals. |
| | Harp | Cláirseach | A harp is a multi-stringed musical instrument. The Celtic harp appears on Irish coins and in coats of arms. |
| | Hill of Tara | Cnoc na Tara | The Hill of Tara is a site in County Meath, which is said to have been the ancient seat of the High King of Ireland. It is linked to Irish mythology and folklore. |
| I | Ireland | Éire | Ireland is a country in the north-west of Europe. It has 32 counties. 26 of these |

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| | Irish stew | | form the Republic of Ireland, while 6 of the northern counties form Northern Ireland which is under the political control of Britain. |
| | Inis Mór | Inis Mór | Irish stew is a traditional stew made of lamb, potatoes, onions and carrots. Inis Mór is an island off the west coast of Ireland. It is the largest of the Aran Islands. |
| J | Jam | Súbh | Jam is a conserve made from fruit. It is very popular in Ireland and is eaten on brown bread or cakes. |
| | Jig | Jig | A jig is a traditional Irish dance. |
| | James Joyce | James Joyce | James Joyce was a famous Irish poet and writer. He wrote Ulysees and the Dubliners. |
| K | Kinsale | Cionn tSáile | Kinsale is a famous fishing village in County Cork, in the south of Ireland. |
| | Killarney | Cill Airne | Killarney is a famous town in County Kerry, in the south-west of Ireland. |
| | Kippers | Scádáin Leasaithe | Kippers are small fish, usually eaten for breakfast in Ireland. |
| L | Lake | Loch | A lake is a body of water, surrounded by land with rivers flowing into it. Ireland has over 12,000 lakes. |
| | Leprechaun | Leipreachán | A leprechaun is a figure from Irish folklore. It is usually described as an old man, |

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| | | | wearing a green suit and hat, who likes to take part in mischief. |
| | Leinster | Leigheann | Leinster is a province in the east of Ireland. Dublin is in Leinster. It has 12 counties. |
| M | Monastery | Mainistir | A monastery is a complex of building where monks and nuns live. It contains a church or place for prayer, a place to eat and a building where people sleep. The leader of a monastery is called an Abbot. |
| | Munster | Mumhan | Munster is a province in the south of Ireland. It has 6 counties. |
| | Monk | Manach | A monk lives in a monastery, and spends his time praying and learning about Christianity. Many monks came to Ireland to learn in the famous Irish monasteries like Glendalough and Skellig Michael. Many Irish monks helped to spread Christianity around the world. |
| N | Newgrange | Sí an Bhrú | Newgrange is a famous ancient burial tomb, in County Meath. It is famous for how the sun lights up its passageway during the Winter Solstice. |
| | Niamh | Niamh | Niamh is an Irish girl's name. Niamh was also the Queen of Tír na nÓg. Tír na nÓg is a land from Irish folklore and means Land of the Young. |
| | Newbridge | Droichead Nua | Newbridge is a town in County Kildare, in the east of Ireland. It is famous for its silverware and gifts. |
| O | Oak | Dair | Oak is a type of tree, typically found in Ireland. |
| | Offaly | Uibh Faille | Offaly is a county in the south-east of Ireland. |

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| | Ogham | Ogham | Ogham is an ancient style of writing. The writing was done along large slabs of stone, with each letter being represented by a series of marks and lines. |
| P | Poetry | Filíocht | Ireland is famous for its poetry in both the Irish and English language. The oldest poetry in Ireland dates back to the 6 th century. |
| | Pipes | Píopaí | Pipes are musical instruments typical in Irish traditional music. Uilleann pipes are the most common pipes used in Irish music. |
| | Potatoes | Prátaí | Potatoes are the staple food of Ireland. |
| Q | Quill | Quill | A quill is a writing instrument made from a feather of a large bird. It was used by monks when they were copying manuscripts. |
| | Quiet Man | Fear Ciúin | The Quiet Man is an American romantic-comedy film set in Ireland in 1952. |
| | Quarry | Chairéil | A quarry is a place where stones and rocks are extracted for industry. There are many quarries in Ireland. |
| R | Rugby | Rugbaí | Rugby is a popular team sport in Ireland. Ireland has its own national team made up of players from all 32 counties. |
| | Rain | Báisteach | Rainfall is the most common form of precipitation in Ireland. In Ireland it rains for between 150 and 225 days per year. |
| | River | Abhainn | There are 35 rivers in Ireland. The River Shannon is the longest river in Ireland. It |

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| | | | runs for 386 kms. |
| S | Saint Patrick | Naomh Pádraig | Saint Patrick is the patron Christian saint of Ireland. He is known for bringing Christianity to Ireland, and for driving all of the snakes out of Ireland. |
| | Shamrock | Shamróg | The shamrock is the symbol of Ireland. It is a small clover leaf, and was used by Saint Patrick to show the Christian Trinity, of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. |
| | Soda bread | Arán Sóide | Soda bread is a small loaf of bread made with coarse flour and is commonly eaten in Ireland. |
| | Sliotar | Sliotar | A sliotar is a small leather ball used in hurling and camogie. |
| T | Tea | Tae | Tea is a hot drink which is very popular in Ireland. It is made by pouring boiling water onto tea leaves. In Ireland people drink milk, and sometimes sugar, in their tea. |
| | Tin whistle | Feadóg Stáin | A tin whistle is a small wind instrument, used in traditional Irish music. |
| | Tri-colour | Dath Trí | The Tri-colour is the name of the Irish national flag. |
| U | Umbrella | Scáth | When coming to Ireland it is recommended for everyone to bring an umbrella because of the rain. |
| | Uilleann pipes | Píopaí Uilleanna | Uilleann pipes are traditional Irish bag pipes. |

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| | Ulster | Uladh | Ulster is the northern province of Ireland. It is divided into 9 counties. 6 of these counties form Northern Ireland, and 3 counties belong to the Republic of Ireland. |
| V | Vegetables | Glasraí | Vegetables such as carrots, onions and cabbage are typically eaten with Irish traditional dinners. |
| | Village | Sráidbhaile | Small rural villages are typically found across Ireland. |
| | Vikings | Lochlannaigh | Vikings from Scandinavia attacked and raided monasteries and settlements in the east of Ireland from 800-1169 AD. |
| W | Windy | Gaofar | Irish weather is known for being windy, particularly in the west of Ireland. |
| | Wellies | Buataisí | Wellies are rubber boots most commonly worn by farmers, or people walking through muddy fields and woods. |
| | Wool | Olann | Wool, which comes from sheep, is used for knitting jumpers and cardigans. |
| Y | Youghal | Eochail | Youghal is a seaside resort in County Cork, in the south of Ireland. |
| | Yarn | Snáth | Yarn is used for knitting, weaving, crocheting and embroidery in Ireland. |
| | Yoghurt | Lógart | Ireland is famous for its dairy products such as yoghurt. (Yoghurt is produced by many artisan food producers). |
| Z | Zoo (Dublin) | Zú | Dublin Zoo is one of the main tourist attractions in Dublin. It is located in the Phoenix Park in the city centre. |

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| | Zinc | Sinc | Zinc is the material most commonly mined in Ireland today. From its three major mines, Ireland is Europe's largest producer and exporter of zinc. |
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AUSTRIA ALPHABET BOOK

| Letter | Word GER | Word EN | Description DE | Description EN |
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| A | Apfelstrudel | Apfelstrudel | Der Apfelstrudel ist eine berühmte österreichische Nachspeise. | Apfelstrudel is a famous Austrian dessert made with pastry and apples. |
| | Adler | Eagle | In den österreichischen Bergen leben viele Adler, wie z.B. der Steinadler. | There are still many eagles living in the Austrian mountains. |
| | Alpen | Alps | Die Alpen sind ein Gebirge, das sich durch einen großen Teil Österreichs zieht. | Almost two thirds of Austria is made up of mountains called the Alps. |
| B | Bergwerk | Mine | Es gibt in Österreich viele unterschiedliche Bergwerke, wo z.B. Salz oder Kohle abgebaut wird. Manche dieser Bergwerke darf man auch besuchen und sich genau anschauen. | There are lots of different mines in Austria, some of which are open to the public. |
| | Bauernhof | Farm | In Österreich findet man jede Menge Bauernhöfe. Auf einem Bauernhof leben | There are many different types of farms in Austria and many children spend their |

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| | | | Tiere, wie z.B. Kühe, Schweine, Hühner, Schafe, Ziegen und Enten. Viele Kinder verbringen am Bauernhof gerne ihre Ferien. | holidays on farms. |
| | Blumen | Flowers | Auf den österreichischen Wiesen wachsen unzählige schöne Blumen. Da gibt es z.B. Kornblumen, Mohnblumen, Löwenzahn und die Gänseblümchen. | The hills and meadows in Austria have lots of beautiful types of flowers. |
| C | Chor | Choir | Der Chorgesang ist eine österreichische Tradition. Menschen, die sich für Musik interessieren, singen im Chor gemeinsam schöne Lieder. | Singing in a choir is a very traditional custom in Austria. |
| | Camping | Camping | Es gibt in Österreich viele wunderbare Orte fürs Camping. Im Sommer verbringen viele Leute ihren Urlaub im Wohnwagen auf dem Campingplatz. | There are lots of lovely camping sites in Austria. |
| | Christkind | Christkind | Zu Weihnachten bringt das Christkind den Kindern ihre Geschenke. In anderen Ländern kommt vielleicht der Weihnachtsmann, aber in Österreich kommt das Christkind. | In Austria, it's the Christkind that brings the children presents at Christmas. |
| D | Donau | Danube | Die Donau ist der längste und | The Danube is the largest and most |

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| | | | bekannteste Fluss Österreichs. Die Donau fließt vom Schwarzwald in Deutschland bis ins Schwarze Meer. | famous river in Austria. |
| E | Edelweiß | Edelweiss | Das Edelweiß ist eine kleine weiße Blume, die in den Österreichischen Bergen blüht. Es steht unter Naturschutz, das bedeutet, dass es nicht einfach gepflückt werden darf, weil es eine seltene Blume ist. | Edelweiss is a famous small white flower that grows in the mountains. |
| | Eislaufen | Ice-skating | Im Winter ist es kalt. Wenn draußen alles Wasser gefriert, gehen viele Menschen gerne eislaufen. | Winters are cold in Austria and so many people love to ice-skate. |
| F | Fischen | Fishing | Bei so vielen Seen und Flüssen ist es kein Wunder, dass viele Leute gerne fischen gehen. | With so many lakes and rivers, it's no wonder fishing is so popular. |
| | Freibad | Open-air pool | Im Sommer ist es heiß, da gehen alle Menschen gerne ins Freibad, um draußen zu schwimmen. | The summers are warm in Austria, so you can swim outdoors. |
| | Fasching | Carnival | Im Fasching verkleiden sich die Menschen gerne. Der Fasching beginnt am 11.11. um 11.11h. | Fasching is carnival in Austria that begins on the 11 th of November at 11:11 am. |
| G | Gasthaus | Inn | Im Gasthaus kann man gut essen, z.B. einen Schweinsbraten oder ein Schnitzel. Gasthäuser findet man überall | The "Gasthaus", or inn, is a very important part of Austrian culture. |

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| | | | in Österreich. | |
| | Großglockner | Großglockner | Der Großglockner ist der höchste Berg Österreichs. | Großglockner is the highest mountain in Austria. |
| | Gamsbart | Hair tuft | Einen Gamsbart stecken sich die Jäger gerne als Schmuck an ihre Hüte. | Hunters like to decorate their hats with a Gamsbart. |
| H | Hirsch | Deer | Den Hirsch sieht man in Österreich ziemlich oft, besonders im Wald und auf den Feldern. | There are still many places in Austria where you find deer, either in the wild or in wildlife parks. |
| | Holz | Wood | Da es in Österreich viele große Wälder gibt, wird hier sehr viel Holz produziert. | A large part of Austria is covered in forest and that is why it produces lots and lots of wood. |
| | Honig | Honey | Zahlreiche Menschen in Österreich lieben es, Honig zu essen. Ein Brot mit Butter und Honig , hmhhh! Das schmeckt gut! | Austrian people love their honey. |
| I | Imker | Beekeeper | Imker kümmern sich um Bienen. Davon gibt es in Österreich ziemlich viele. | You can find beekeepers almost everywhere in Austria. |
| | Innsbruck | Innsbruck | Innsbruck ist die Hauptstadt von Tirol, einem der 9 Bundesländer Österreichs. | Innsbruck is the capital of Tyrol, a province in the south of Austria. |
| J | Jäger | Hunter | Es gibt in Österreich viele Jäger. Sie kümmern sich um die Tiere, die im Wald leben. | There are many hunters in Austria |
| | Jause | Snack | In Österreich essen die Menschen gerne eine Jause. Das ist eine kleine Mahlzeit | In Austria, people love to a "Jause". This is a small snack in between meals. |

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| | | | für zwischendurch. | |
| | Johannisbeere | Red currant | Die rote Johannisbeere ist eine der bekanntesten Beerenarten. Daraus kann man einen guten Saft machen. | The red currant is one of the favourite and most common currants in Austria. |
| K | Knödel | Dumplings | In jedem österreichischen Gasthaus kann man Knödel essen. Darin kann Fleisch sein oder auch eine süße Fülle, wie Obst oder Schokolade. | Most restaurants in Austria offer dumplings. Sometimes they have meat inside, and sometimes they sweet fillings for dessert. |
| | Kaffeehaus | Café | In Kaffeehäusern treffen sich die Leute gerne. Hier kann man Kaffee trinken und ein Stück Kuchen essen. | Cafés are very popular meeting places in Austria, especially in the cities. |
| | Kühe | Cows | Auf vielen österreichischen Bauernhöfen gibt es Kühe. Im Sommer sind die meisten Kühe in den Bergen, um frisches Gras zu fressen. | Many farmers have cows in Austria, especially in the mountains. |
| L | Lippizaner | Lippizaner | In der Spanischen Hofreitschule in Wien kann man die berühmten Lippizaner bewundern. | The famous Lippizaner horses can be seen in the Spanish Riding School in Vienna. |
| | Liliputbahn | Liliputbahn | Die Lilliputbahn ist eine bekannte alte Mini-Eisenbahn im Prater in Wien. Es macht Spaß, damit zu fahren! | The Liliputbahn is a very old and famous miniature railway in that can be found in the Prater in Vienna. |
| | Landschaften | Scenery | Österreich ist bekannt für seine unterschiedlichen Landschaften: schöne Berge, Seen und grüne Täler, | Austria is well known for its different kinds of scenery, with beautiful mountain ranges, lots of lakes and |

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| | | | Weinregionen und Flachland. | green valleys, wine regions and flat land. |
| M | Musik | Music | Österreich ist berühmt für seine Musik. Es gibt etliche Musikschulen und Menschen aus der ganzen Welt kommen hierher, um zu lernen. | Austria is very famous for its music and has lots of music schools. Many people from all of the world come to Austria to learn and play their music. |
| | Mozart | Mozart | Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart wurde in Salzburg geboren und ist einer der berühmtesten Komponisten aller Zeiten. | Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Salzburg and was one of the most famous composers ever. |
| | Mountainbike | Mountain bike | In Österreich kann man tolle Fahrten mit dem Mountainbike unternehmen. Dieses Fahrrad ist besonders für die Berge geeignet. | There are many mountain bike trails in Austria. |
| N | Neusiedler See | Lake Neusiedl | Der Neusiedler See ist der größte See Österreichs. Er ist sehr beliebt zum Schwimmen und für andere Wassersportarten. | This is the largest lake in Austria and is very shallow (maximum 1.8 metres), making it very popular for water sports and swimming. |
| | Natur | Nature | In der österreichischen Natur leben viele unterschiedliche Tiere und Pflanzen. Auf unsere Natur geben wir gut Acht! | Because Austria is so green, lots of different plants and animals can be found here. |
| O | Oper | Opera | Die Oper ist ein sehr berühmtes Musiktheater in Wien. Hier werden Opern, Operetten und Ballette aufgeführt. | This is the famous opera house in Vienna. |

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| | Obst | Fruit | In Österreich findet man sehr viele Obstgärten. Hier wachsen Äpfel, Birnen, Zwetschken, Kirschen und viele andere Obstsorten. | The are lots of fruit farms and orchards in Austria |
| P | Prater | Prater | In den Prater gehen die Menschen, wenn sie Spaß haben wollen. Hier kann man z.B. mit dem Riesenrad fahren. | The Prater is a famous amusement park in Vienna where people go have to have fun, e.g. on the ghost train. |
| | Palatschinke | Palatschinke | Eine Palatschinke ist ein traditioneller Pfannkuchen, der mit verschiedenen Füllungen gegessen wird. | Palatschinke is a very traditional type of pancake that can be eaten with a variety of different fillings. |
| Q | Quitte | Quince | Die Quitte ist eine Frucht, aus der oft Marmelade gemacht wird. | The quince fruit is often used to make jams and schnapps. |
| | Quellen | Spring | In Österreich gibt es viele natürliche Quellen. Dieses Wasser wird oft auch als Mineralwasser verkauft. | Austria has lots of natural springs and many use to water as mineral water. |
| | Querflöte | Flute | Eine Querflöte ist eine ganz besondere Flöte. Auch Kinder können sie spielen. | The flute is a very popular instrument for children. |
| R | Recycling | Recycling | Recycling ist in Österreich sehr wichtig; Kinder lernen darüber bereits in Kindergarten. | Recycling is very important in Austria and children learn about it even in kindergarten. |
| | Radfahren | Cycling | Viele Österreicher gehen gerne Radfahren. Es gibt viele tolle Radwege. | Lots of people like to go cycling in Austria, especially along the many tour routes. |
| | Rodelbahn | Sled run | Rodeln macht Spaß! Im Winter auf dem | Sleighting down the hill is great fun, |

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| | | | Schnee und im Sommer auf der Sommerrodelbahn. | either in the snow in winter or on the track in summer. |
| S | Schnitzel | Schnitzel | Das Schnitzel ist eines der beliebtesten Fleischgerichte Österreichs. Normalerweise wird es aus Schwein oder Pute gemacht. | Schnitzel is of one the favourite meat dishes in Austria, and is usually made of pork or turkey. |
| | Salzburg | Salzburg | Salzburg ist eines der 9 österreichischen Bundesländer und liegt im Westen des Landes, an der Grenze zur Deutschland. | Salzburg is one of the nine provinces of Austria. It is in the west of the country, on the border with Germany. |
| | Schifahren | Skiing | Schifahren ist eine sehr beliebte Wintersportart. Viele Familien fahren in den Ferien gerne auf Skiurlaub. | Skiing is a very popular winter sport in Austria |
| T | Tom Turbo | Tom Turbo | Viele österreichische Kinder kennen Tom Turbo. Er ist ein berühmter Fahrrad-Detektiv. | Nearly all children in Austrian know Tom Turbo. He is the famous "Bicycle detective". |
| | Theater | Theatre | Viele Österreicher gehen gerne ins Theater. Dort kann man sich z.B. "Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald" anschauen. | People love to go the theatre in Austria. |
| | Tennis | Tennis | Tennis ist eine der beliebtesten Sportarten Österreichs. Auch viele Kinder spielen gut Tennis. | Tennis if one of the most popular sports in Austria |
| U | Umwelt | Environment | Auf unsere Umwelt müssen wir gut aufpassen. Das ist sehr wichtig für die | People like to look after the environment in Austria. |

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| | | | Zukunft. | |
| | Urlaub | Holidays | Viele Österreicher verbringen ihren Urlaub gerne in den Bergen, wo man wandern, radfahren und bergsteigen kann. | Many Austrians like to spend their holidays in the mountain areas, where they can go walking, cycling, hiking etc. |
| | U-Bahn | Underground | In Wien kann man mit der U-Bahn fahren. Es gibt 5 verschiedene U-Bahn-Linien. | The underground in Vienna called the "U-Bahn", and it has five lines. |
| V | Voralberg | Voralberg | Vorarlberg ist eines der 9 österreichischen Bundesländer und liegt im Westen des Landes, an der Grenze zu Lichtenstein und der Schweiz. | Voralberg is one of the nine provinces of Austria and is in the west of the country, on the border with Switzerland and Lichtenstein. |
| W | Wien | Vienna | Wien ist die Hauptstadt Österreichs und liegt im Osten des Landes. Hier leben ca. 1,8 Millionen Menschen. Wien ist berühmt für seine Musik, Kunst und Kultur. | Vienna is the capital of Austria and lies in the east of the country. About 1.8 million people live in this city, which is famous for its music, arts and culture. |
| | Wein | Wine | In Österreich hat der Weinbau eine lange Tradition. Im Weingarten werden Trauben angebaut und zu Wein verarbeitet. | Austria has a long tradition of making wine |
| | Wiesen | Meadow | Es gibt in Österreich viele schöne grüne Wiesen. Hier können z.b. Kinder spiele oder auch Kühe grasen. | There are many green meadows in Aus.tria |

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| | Wald | Forest | Mehr als ein Drittel von Österreich ist mit Wald bedeckt. Wald bietet vielen Tieren einen geschützten Lebensraum. | More than one third of Austria is covered in forest, providing living space for |
| Z | Zoo | Zoo | Der Tiergarten Schönbrunn in Wien ist der älteste Zoo der Welt. Hier kann man zahlreiche interessante Tiere beobachten. | Schönbrunn Zoo in Vienna is the oldest one in the world |
| | Zeitung | Newspaper | Viele Österreicher lesen jeden Tag die Zeitung. So erfahren sie alles, was in der Welt vor sich geht. | Most Austrians love to read to read the newspaper every day. |
| | Zahnradbahn | Railway | Mit einer Zahnradbahn kann man vom Tal auf den Berg hinauf fahren, z.b. zum Schifahren. | A rack railway is a special train that can go up mountains. |

ITALY ALPHABET BOOK

| Letter | Word IT | Word EN | Description IT | Description EN |
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| A | Arlecchino | Harlequin | Arlecchino è la più famosa maschera comica della commedia dell'arte, di solito vestita di tanti colori. | The most famous mask and comic character in commedia dell'arte usually dressed in multicolored |
| | Alpi | Alps | Le Alpi sono una catena montuosa del Nord Italia | A mountain range in the Northern Italy |
| B | Befana | Befana | Nel folclore italiano la Befana è una vecchia signora che porta dolcetti ai bambini nella notte dell'Epifania (cioè la notte tra il 5 e il 6 gennaio). | In Italian folklore, she is an old woman who delivers sweets to children throughout Italy on Epiphany Eve (the night of January 5) |
| | Babbo Natale | Father Christmas | Babbo Natale è un uomo anziano che consegna regali ai bambini nella notte della vigilia di Natale. | The old man, who delivers gifts to children on Christmas Eve |
| | Babà | Babà | Il babà è un dolce tipico di Napoli. | Typical cake from Naples |
| C | Calcio | Soccer | Il calcio è lo sport più praticato in Italia. | The most practised sport in Italia |
| | Colosseo | Colosseum | Il Colosseo è un anfiteatro di forma ellittica, situato nel centro di Roma e utilizzato per gli spettacoli dei gladiatori e per altre manifestazioni pubbliche, la | is an elliptical amphitheatre in the centre of the city of Rome started to build in 70 AD and used for gladiatorial contests and public spectacles |

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| | | | cui costruzione iniziò nel 70 DC. | |
| | Carnevale | Carnival | Il Carnevale è un periodo dell'anno, di solito cade a Febbraio, i cui festeggiamenti si svolgono spesso in pubbliche parate in maschera. | Carnival is a festive season whose main events usually take place during February. Carnival typically involves public celebrations or parades in mask. |
| D | Dante | Dante | Dante è stato il poeta più importante del Medioevo, ed è considerato il padre della lingua italiana. | He was a major Italian poet of the Middle Ages, considered the Father of the Italian Language |
| | Duomo | Cathedral | Duomo è il nome con cui viene chiamata ogni chiesa principale di ogni città. | The main church in a town |
| | Daino | Deer | Il daino è un animale che vive nel Nord Italia | An animal that lives typically in the North of Italy |
| E | Espresso | Espresso | L'espresso è il tipico caffè italiano | The typical Italian coffee |
| | Etna | Etna | L'Etna è il vulcano attivo più grande d'Italia, situato in Sicilia. | The biggest active volcano of Italia, placed in Sicily |
| | Ercolano | Herculaneum | Ercolano è una antica città romana distrutta da un'eruzione vulcanica nel 79 DC. | It was an ancient Roman town destroyed by volcanic pyroclastic flows in 79 A.D. |
| F | Ferrari | Ferrari | La Ferrari è una macchina sportiva utilizzata per competizioni automobilistiche. | Italian race car |

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| | Focaccia | Focaccia | La Focaccia è un impasto di farina, acqua, lievito e sale, simile al pane, cotta al forno o alla brace. | a type of flat Italian bread made with yeast and olive oil and flavored with herbs then baked in oven |
| | Firenze | Florence | Firenze è una città italiana molto famosa ed importante per la sua cultura, la sua arte e il commercio, soprattutto nel periodo Medioevale. | An Italian city famous and important for its culture, art and trade during the Medioeval period |
| G | Gelato | Ice cream | Il gelato è uno dei dolci più amati In Italia. | One of the most liked and eaten sweet food in Italy |
| | Gondola | Gondola | La gondola è un'imbarcazione a fondo piatto tipica della laguna veneta. | The gondola is a traditional, flat-bottomed Venetian rowing boat |
| | Garibaldi | | Garibaldi è stato un generale e patriota italiano che ha combattuto nel movimento per l'unità d'Italia. | He was an Italian soldier who fought for the Italian Unification Movement. |
| I | Isola | Island | L'isola è un pezzo di terra circondato da mare. L'Italia ha due principali isole: la Sicilia e la Sardegna. | A piece of land surrounded by the sea. Italy has two very important islands: Sicily and Sardinia |
| | Istrice | Porcupine | L'istrice è un roditore con un manto pieno di aculei che usa per difendersi dai suoi predatori. | Porcupines are rodents with a coat of sharp spines, or quills that defend them from predators |
| L | Limone | Lemon | Il limone è un frutto tipico italiano (soprattutto quello siciliano) | Typical Italian (Sicilian) fruit |
| | Limoncello | Limoncello | Il limoncello è una bevanda alcolica a | Typical Italian alcoholic drink made of |

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| | | | base di limone. | lemon |
| | Lasagne | Lasagna | Le lasagne sono una pasta all'uovo tagliata in grossi quadrati, o rettangoli, usata soprattutto per pasticci al forno , condita con verdure e formaggio o con carne e sugo di pomodoro. | Typical Italian pasta in the form of sheets or wide strips baked with meat or vegetables and a cheese sauce and/or tomato sauce. |
| M | Mandolino | Mandolin | Il mandolino è uno strumento musicale a otto corde inizialmente disegnato a Napoli. Ha un corpo fatto di legno, con una tastiera a corde. | A musical instrument which was first designed in Naples, has eight strings. It has a body made of wood and a fingerboard which has frets |
| | Mortadella | Mortadella | La mortadella è un salume tipicamente italiano di colore rosa, simile ad una grande salsiccia con dentro pezzi di grasso; viene servita solitamente in pezzi. | a type of light pink, smooth-textured Italian very big sausage containing pieces of fat, typically served in slices |
| | Mozzarella | Mozzarella | La mozzarella è un formaggio a pasta filata prodotto da latte di mucca o di bufala. | a firm white Italian cheese made from buffalo or cow's milk |
| N | Ninna-nanna | Lullaby | La ninna nanna è una canzoncina con una melodia rassicurante da cantare ai bambini per farli addormentare. | A lullaby is a soothing song, usually sung to young children before they go to sleep |
| | Nerone | Nero | Nerone è stato un imperatore romano famoso per la sua crudeltà , che ha volontariamente ucciso molti romani | A Roman emperor, famous for his cruelty, he wantonly executed leading Romans. His reign witnessed a fire |

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| | | | potenti. Durante il suo regno ci fu un grande incendio che distrusse metà di Roma nel 64 a.C. | which destroyed half of Rome in 64 a.c |
| | Nuraghe | Nuragh | Il Nuraghe è un tipo di costruzione megalitica di forma tronco conica presente con diversa densità su tutto il territorio della Sardegna | a type of large tower-shaped stone structure found in Sardinia, dating from the Bronze and Iron Ages. |
| O | Olio | Olive oil | L'olio d'oliva a è un olio ottenuto dalle olive, usato per cucinare e per condire. | an oil obtained from olives, used in cookery and salad dressings |
| | Oliva | Olive | L'oliva è un frutto ovale con un osso interno e un sapore amaro, è di colore verde quando non è matura e nero bluastra quando è matura, viene sia mangiata da sola che utilizzata per la produzione di olio. | a small oval fruit with a hard stone and bitter flesh, green when unripe and bluish black when ripe, used as food and as a source of oil |
| P | Papa | Pope | Il Papa è il vescovo di Roma e il capo della chiesa cattolica in tutto il mondo. | the Bishop of Rome and the leader of the Catholic Church all over the world |
| | Pizza | Pizza | La pizza è un cibo tipicamente italiano e nato in Italia. | Pizza is a type of food that was created in Italy |
| | Pinocchio | Pinocchio | Pinocchio è un burattino di legno, creato da un falegname di nome Geppetto. Pinocchio voleva così tanto diventare un bambino vero che iniziò un cammino, nella vita reale, per esserlo. | He is a puppet who was made by a woodcarver, Geppetto. The puppet, Pinocchio, learns about being a real life boy. He really wants to be a human being instead of being a puppet made of |

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| | | | | wood with strings |
| | Quirinale | Quirinale | Il Quirinale è il palazzo presidenziale. | The presidential palace in Rome |
| | Quintana | Quintana | La Quintana è una commemorazione medioevale con una competizione-esibizione equestre. | A medieval commemoration with an equestrian show race |
| R | Roma | Rome | Roma è la capitale d'Italia. | It is the capital city of Italy |
| | Romolo | Romolo | Romolo fu un ragazzo romano considerato il fondatore di Roma. | A roman guy considered the founder of Rome |
| | Ricotta | Ricotta cheese | La ricotta è un formaggio morbido, ottenuto dal siero del latte. | A soft Italian cheese that resembles cottage cheese |
| S | Spaghetti | Spaghetti | Gli spaghetti sono un tipo di pasta di forma lunga e sottile. | a long, string-shaped kind of pasta. |
| | Stivale | Boot | Lo stivale è la forma della penisola italiana. | The shape of the Italian peninsula |
| | Sicilia | Sicily | La Sicilia è una famosa isola e regione italiana. | Famous Italian Island and Region |

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| T | Tortellini | tortellini | I tortellini sono una pasta a forma di piccoli anelli, riempiti con carne o formaggio e serviti con il brodo o con il sugo. | Pasta in small rings stuffed usually with meat or cheese and served in soup or with a sauce. |
| | Tartufo | truffle | Il tartufo è un fungo ipogeo, di forte odore, che assomiglia ad una ruvida patata irregolare. E' considerato una prelibatezza culinaria. | a strong-smelling underground fungus that resembles an irregular, rough-skinned potato. It is considered a culinary delicacy |
| | Torre di Pisa | Leaning tower | La torre di Pisa è il nome del campanile marmoreo, alto e di forma rotonda, non perpendicolare, che si trova a Pisa . | a tall round marble campanile in Pisa that is not perpendicular |
| U | Uva | grapes | L'uva è un piccolo frutto (Verde, viola o nero) che cresce sulle viti nei vigneti. Può essere mangiata da sola o utilizzata per produrre vino. | a berry (typically green, purple, or black) growing in clusters on a grapevine, eaten as fruit and used in making wine |
| V | Vespa | Vespa | La vespa è un tipico e storico mezzo di trasporto a due ruote, sempre molto di moda. | A typical and very stylish Italian motor scooter |
| | Verdi | Verdi | Verdi è stato un famosissimo compositore di opera. | A famous Italian composer of operas |
| | Vino | Wine | Il vino è una bevanda prodotta da uva fermentata. | An alcoholic beverage made from fermented grapes. |
| Z | Zecchino d'oro | Zecchino d'oro | Lo zecchino d'oro è una competizione canora di bambini, volta a promuovere | A kids' singing competition to promote songs for kids. |

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| | | | canzoni per bambini. | |
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PORTUGAL ALPHABET BOOK

| Letter | Word PT | Word EN | Description PT | Description EN |
|----------|------------------|--------------------|--|---|
| A | azulejo | glazed tile | O azulejo é uma peça de cerâmica vidrada, de pouca espessura, geralmente, usada em revestimento de superfícies interiores ou exteriores ou como elemento decorativo. | Thin glazed tile used as decoration and isolation inside and outside houses. |
| | Atlântico | Atlantic | O oceano Atlântico banha a costa oeste de Portugal. | The Atlantic ocean bathes the western coast of Portugal. |
| | azeite | olive oil | O azeite é um produto alimentar, usado como tempero, produzido a partir da azeitona. | Olive oil is extracted from olives and is used as seasoning in Portuguese cuisine. |
| B | barco | boat | Barco é um nome genérico para qualquer tipo de embarcação. | Any sea vessel. |
| | bacalhau | codfish | O bacalhau é um peixe muito comum na gastronomia portuguesa, que se usa salgado; é um prato típico do Natal. | Codfish is very typical of Portuguese cuisine and is often bought dried and salted; it is a typical dish for Christmas. |
| | burro | donkey | O burro é um animal em vias de extinção muito usado em passeios turísticos no campo. | The donkey is an endangered species in Portugal and is often used for touristic rides through the countryside. |

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| C | Camões | Camões | Camões é considerado o maior poeta da língua portuguesa, viveu no século XVI. | The greatest poet of the Portuguese language, he lived during the 16th century. |
| | caravela | caravel | A caravela é uma embarcação muito usada pelos portugueses na época dos Descobrimentos. | A sailing vessel used by the Portuguese during the 15th and 16th centuries on maritime expeditions. |
| | cortiça | cork | A cortiça é um material de origem vegetal da casca dos sobreiros, usados para rolhas e outras finalidades. | Vegetal material made from the bark of the cork tree and used for bottle corks. |
| D | Descobrimientos | Descobrimentos | Os Descobrimentos são as viagens e explorações marítimas dos portugueses nos séculos XV e XVI. | Sea exploring expeditions of the Portuguese in the 15th and 16th centuries. |
| | Douro | Douro | O Douro é o rio que atravessa o norte de Portugal e o terceiro mais extenso da Península Ibérica. | A river that crosses the north of Portugal and the third longest river of the Iberian Peninsula. |
| | dunas | dunes | As dunas são montanhas de areia junto à praia. | Sand hills by the beach. |
| | espigueiro | granary | O espigueiro é uma estrutura elevada, para secar cereais, geralmente feita em madeira e/ou pedra, muito usada na região do Minho norte de Portugal. | Elevated structure used to dry cereal grains, usually made of wood and/or stone and very popular in the Minho region in the north of Portugal. |
| | esplanada | terrace café | As esplanadas são cafés ao ar livre. | Portuguese people love to sit at outdoor cafés. |
| | estuário | estuary | O estuário é um ambiente aquático que | A transitional marine space from river to |

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| | | | faz a transição entre o rio e o mar. | ocean. |
| F | fado | fado | O fado é um estilo musical português. | Typical traditional music style in Portugal. |
| | feira | market | A feira é um mercados semanais que vendem produtos agrícolas, artesanato e outros produtos. | Weekly markets that sell agricultural produce, handicraft and other products. |
| | farol | lighthouse | O farol anuncia os perigos da costa. Há muitos faróis na costa portuguesa. | There are many lighthouses on the Portuguese Atlantic coast. |
| G | galo | rooster | O galo é o macho da galinha, muito usado na gastronomia portuguesa; símbolo lendário, o galo galo de Barcelos. | The male of the hen, used in Portuguese cuisine and also as the main character of the legend of the city of Barcelos. |
| | gaivota | seagull | A gaivota é uma ave marinha muito comum na costa en na praia portuguesa. | Very common coastal bird on Portuguese beaches and river sides. |
| | guitarra portuguesa | Portuguese guitar | A guitarra portuguesa tem doze cordas e é usada como acompanhamento do fado. | Guitar with 12 steel strings used for fado. |
| H | hortelã | mint | A hortelã é uma planta aromática muito utilizada na gastronomia portuguesa. | Mint is a much appreciated herb used in Portuguese cooking. |
| I | igreja | church | A igreja é uma construção de culto religioso católico que se encontram em cada vila de Portugal. | Very common religious building of the Catholic faith to be found in every Portuguese village. |

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| | ilha | island | A Madeira e os Açores são ilhas que fazem parte de Portugal. | The islands Madeira and the Azores are part of Portugal. |
| J | jardim | garden | A ilha da Madeira é frequentemente descrita como um jardim à beira-mar plantado. | The Portuguese island of Madeira is often referred to as a garden planted by the sea. |
| | javali | wild boar | O javali é um porco selvagem muito apreciado na gastronomia. | The wild boar is much appreciated in Portuguese cooking. |
| K | kiwi | kiwi | O kiwi é um fruto cultivado e muito apreciado, produzido em Portugal. | Kiwis are grown and appreciated in Portugal. |
| L | lince | lynx | O linco da Serra da Malcata é uma espécie animal em vias de extinção em Portugal | The Malcata lynx lives in the central inner mountain ranges of Portugal and is threatened with extinction. |
| | linho | flax | O linho é uma planta usada para fabrico de têxteis, muito cultivada no norte de Portugal: linhos de Guimarães. | Flax is a plant widely used in the north of Portugal for making textiles, the most famous of which is Guimarães linen cloth. |
| | Lisboa | Lisbon | Lisboa é a capital de Portugal. | Lisbon is the capital of Portugal. |
| M | moliceiro | moliceiro | O moliceiro é uma embarcações específica para a apanha do moliço/planta aquática; hoje muito usada no turismo na região de Aveiro. | Special type of river boat to gather seaweed, used today for tourism in the region of Aveiro in the north of Portugal. |
| | maré | tide | A mare é o Aumento periódico do volume das águas do oceano. | Tides are periodic shifts in the ocean waters. |

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| | marchas | marches | As marchas "populares" são espetáculo com música e adereços em grupos temáticos da cidade de Lisboa. | The 'popular marches' are part of Summer festivals in Lisbon, where people dress up and dance to music while parading the streets at night. |
| N | nau | nau | A nau é um navio de grande porte usado nos Descobrimentos portugueses. | Big sailing vessel used by the Portuguese in the Sea Exploring expeditions called 'Descobrimentos' during the 15th and 16th centuries. |
| | noz | walnut | A noz é um fruto de casca rijá cultivado em Portugal. | A hard fruit cultivated in Portugal. |
| | navegadores | sea explorer | Os navegadores dos Descobrimentos foram imortalizados no Padrão dos Descobrimentos, na zona de Belém, em Lisboa. | The Portuguese sea explorers of the 15th and 16th centuries were immortalized in the monument called Padrão dos Descobrimentos which stands in one of Lisbon boroughs called Belém. |
| O | ovos moles | ovos moles | Os ovos moles são um doce típico de região de Aveiro. | Typical sweet of the Aveiro region made of egg and sugar: 'soft eggs'. |
| | onda | wave | A costa atlântica de Portugal tem ondas apropriadas para prática de surf. | Portugal's coast is known for its surf riding waves. |
| | oceanário | oceanarium | O oceanário de Lisboa é um zoo de vida marinha dos oceanos, Lisboa. É o maior aquário coberto na Europa. | A sea life zoo that can be found in Lisbon. It is the largest indoor aquarium in Europe. |

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| P | praias | beach | As praias da costa portuguesa têm areias brancas, rochas e dunas. | The Portuguese coast harbors rocks, white sandy beaches and pebbles. |
| | peixe | fish | O peixe é um animal muito usado na gastronomia portuguesa. | Fish is widely used in Portuguese cuisine. |
| | pião | spinning top | O pião é um jogo infantil de madeira, lançado com uma corda. | |
| | polvo | octopus | O polvo é um animal invertebrado que se alimenta de caranguejos, moluscos e peixes. | Invertebrate predator of crabs, mollusk and fish. |
| Q | queijo | cheese | O queijo é um alimento sólido feito a partir do leite de vacas, cabras, ovelhas, de produção abundante e com muita variedade em Portugal. | Cheese is made from cow, goat and sheep milk and there are many varieties of cheese in Portugal. |
| | quiosque | kiosk | Os quiosques são populares nas grandes cidades; podem ser cafés, vender jornais e revistas, bem como muitos outros produtos. | Kiosks are popular in big towns such as Lisbon; they may be cafés, newsagents and sell other produce. |
| | queijada | queijada | A queijadas é um doce típico da região de Sintra. | A sweet pastry made with cheese, typical of the region of Sintra, near Lisbon. |
| R | renda | lace | A renda é um produto têxtil artesanal muito abundante e com muitas variedades em Portugal. | Handmade lace is very typical of many Portuguese regions. |

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| | rodilha | head cushion | As rodilhas são pequenas "almofadas" de forma circular, abertas no centro, de confeção artesanal, muito utilizadas por mulheres, à cabeça para suportar os cântaros de água. | Small circular handmade cushions, open in the middle that were used by women in the past to carry water vessels on their heads. |
| | rafeiro do Alentejo | dog (rafeiro do Alentejo) | O rafeiro do Alentejo é uma das raças portuguesas maiores e mais bonitas de cães. | One of the biggest and loveliest Portuguese breed of dogs. |
| S | sal | salt | O sal é um produto do mar muito abundante na costa portuguesa. | Salt is extracted from many Portuguese coastal areas. |
| | sardinha | sardine | A sardinha "assada" é um prato muito comum da gastronomia portuguesa. | Sardines are characteristic of Portuguese cuisine, particularly when roasted on charcoal. |
| | sol | sun | O sol é abundante em Portugal; o clima cativa o turismo. | Portugal is very sunny and therefore attracts many tourists. |
| T | traineira | trawling boat | A traineira é uma pequena embarcação usada na pesca com trainas (redes utilizadas na pesca da sardinha). | Small boat used for trawling a fishing net through the waters to catch sardines. |
| | Tejo | Tagus | O Tejo é o rio mais extenso da Península Ibérica; banha a cidade de Lisboa. | The longest river in the Iberian Peninsula that flows through Lisbon. |
| U | universidade | university | A Universidade de Coimbra é uma das mais antigas do mundo, criada em | Coimbra university is one of the oldest in the world and was created in 1290. |

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| | | | 1290. | |
| | União Europeia | European Union | Portugal integra a União Europeia desde 1986. | Portugal entered the European Union in 1986. |
| | uva | grape | A uva é o fruto da videira, utilizada para produção de vinhos portugueses. | The fruit of the vine, used to produce Portuguese wines. |
| V | vinho | wine | O vinho do Porto é um produto português muito apreciado, produzido no norte de Portugal. | Port wine is a well-known Portuguese product from the north of Portugal. |
| | vinha | vine | A vinha é uma cultura característica de todo o território português. | A typical crop on Portuguese soil. |
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| W | wc | wc | WC é uma sigla internacional usada em Portugal para designar lavabo public. | International designation used in Portugal for public toilets. |
| Z | Zé Povinho | | O Zé Povinho é uma caricatura do povo português criada no sé. XIX por Bordalo Pinheiro. | National personification of the Portuguese people in political cartoons, created in the 19th century by graphic designer Bordalo Pinheiro. |

ROMANIA ALPHABET BOOK

| Letter | Word RO | Word EN | Description RO | Description EN |
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| A | Apuseni | Mountains of the Sunset | Carpații Occidentali găzduiesc Parcul Național Apuseni - cunoscut drept paradisul speologilor, pentru că adăpostește cea mai variată faună de peșteră din țară. | The Mountains of the Sunset shelter the Apuseni Nature Park (Parcul Natural Apuseni) - known as the cavers' paradise, which protects one of the most interesting cave fauna in the country. |
| | Abecedar | The Alphabet book/primer | Abecedarul este cartea folosită de copiii mici pentru învățarea literelor. | The alphabet book is primarily designed for young children. |
| | Ateneul Român | The Romanian Athenaeum | Ateneul Român este o clădire care se constituie într-un simbol al culturii române, fiind sală de concerte și loc de desfășurare a expozițiilor de artă. | The Romania Athenaeum is a building that stands as a symbol of the Romanian culture, hall of concerts and place of art exhibitions. |
| B | Babele | "The Old Women" | "Babele" sunt formațiuni muntoase situate pe platoul Bucegi din România, în Carpații Meridionali. | "The Old Women" are natural mountain rocks on the Bucegi plateau in Romania, within the Southern Carpathians. |
| | București | Bucharest | Bucureștiul este capitala României - centru cultural, industrial și financiar al țării. Este cel mai mare oraș din România, localizat în partea de sud-est a țării. | Bucharest is Romania's capital city, the cultural, industrial, and financial centre of Romania. It is the largest city in Romania, located in the southeast part of the country. |
| | Bran | Bran Castle | Castelul Bran este un monument istoric și arhitectonic situat în zona Rucăr-Bran, cunoscut drept reședința lui Dracula. | The Bran Castle is a historical and architectural monument, situated near Bran - Rucăr Zone, known as Dracula's dwelling. |
| C | cozonac | cozonac | <i>Cozonacul</i> este un tip de pâine tradițională dulce, preparată cu ocazia Crăciunului și a Paștelui. | <i>Cozonac</i> is a traditional Romanian sweet bread, prepared for Christmas and Easter |

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| | călușari | căluș dancers | Călușarii sunt protagoniștii unui dans tradițional ritual și acrobatic cunoscut sub numele de căluș. | The <i>căluș</i> dancers perform a traditional Romanian and ritual acrobatic dance known as the <i>căluș</i> . |
| | costum național | folk/traditional costume | Costumul național este un tip de îmbrăcăminte simbolică care însumează întreaga evoluție spirituală și materială a unui popor. Țăranii români îl mai poartă încă la sărbătorile religioase. | The folk or traditional costume is a type of symbol–dressing that encodes the whole spiritual and material development of any nation. Romanian peasants still wear it at religious celebrations. |
| D | Delta Dunării | The Danube Delta | Delta Dunării este a doua deltă din Europa ca mărime. Cea mai mare parte a ei se află în România în apropierea Mării Negre. Este bine-cunoscută pentru flora și fauna foarte diversă, unică în Europa, cu numeroase specii rare. | The Danube Delta is the second largest river delta in Europe; its greater part lies in Romania near the Black Sea; it's well-known for the highly diverse flora and fauna, unique in Europe, with numerous rare species. |
| | Decebal | Decebalus | Decebal a fost regele Daciei între 87-106 și a devenit faimos pentru că a luptat împotriva Imperiului Roman. Decebal și Traian (împăratul roman) au fost cei mai mari conducători ai înaintașilor daci și romani. | Decebalus was the king of Dacia between 87–106, famous for fighting against the Roman Empire. Decebalus and Trajan (Roman emperor) are the great rulers of Romanians' ancestors (the Dacians and the Romans). |
| | Dracula | Count Dracula | Se crede că legenda contelui Dracula a fost inspirată de prințul valah Vlad al III-lea sau Vlad Țepeș, care a trăit în secolul al XV-lea. | Count Dracula is believed to have been inspired by the 15th-century Wallachian Prince Vlad the IIIrd, or Vlad the Impaler. |
| E | Eminescu | Mihai Eminescu | Mihai Eminescu este considerat cel mai mare poet român și este foarte bine cunoscut drept Luceafărul poeziei românești. | Mihai Eminescu is considered Romania's greatest national poet and is very well known as the Star of the Romanian poetry. |

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| | egretă | heron | Marea egretă albă este una dintre speciile de păsări protejate, care trăiește în Delta Dunării în sezonul cald. | The Great (White) Heron is one of the protected species of birds living in the Danube Delta, in the warm season. |
| F | fuior | bunch of wool | Fuiorul este un mănunchi de lână pentru tors din care femeile de la țară obțin fire de lână. | A bunch of wool ready for spinning that Romanian country woman generally used to produce wool threads. |
| | Fânar | hay shelter | Fânarul este un adăpost pe care țăranii români îl folosesc pentru a păstra fânul în timpul iernii. | A hay shelter is a place where the Romanian peasants use to store the hay for the winter time. |
| | floare de colț | The Queen Flower | Floarea de colț crește în Munții Carpați, fiind declarată monument al naturii (specie pe cale de dispariție). | The Queen Flower grows in the Carpathian Mountains, being declared a natural monument and endangered species. |
| G | Ghețarul de la Scărișoara | Scărișoara Cave Glacier | Ghețarul de la Scărișoara este cel mai mare ghețar de adâncime din România. | Scărișoara Cave Glacier is the largest underground glacier in Romania. |
| | galbeni | golden coins | Galbenii sunt vechi monede tradiționale valoroase, din aur, folosite în trecut în România. Ele pot fi întâlnite ca exponate în muzee și sunt reprezentative pentru diferite perioade istorice. | Golden coins are ancient valuable traditional coins used in Romania and made of gold. They are now exposed in museums and represent different historical periods. |
| | garofița Pietrei Craiului | Piatra Craiului carnation | Garofița Pietrei Craiului este o specie de flori extrem de rară, care crește numai în munții Piatra Craiului. | Piatra Craiului carnation is Romania's unique and rare species of flower that grows only on Piatra Craiului mountains. |
| H | horă | The | Hora românească este un dans | The Romanian Round Dance is a |

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| | | Romanian Round Dance | tradițional. Oamenii se strâng într-un cerc și lovesc ritmic pământul cu picioarele. Se dansează la ocazii speciale, ca nunțile, botezurile sau alte evenimente locale. | traditional Romanian folk dance. People get together in a circle and rhythmically stamp their feet on the ground. It's danced during all important celebrations as weddings, baby christening or other local events. |
| | Hagi | Gheorghe Hagi | Gheorghe Hagi este cel mai cunoscut jucător român de fotbal din toate timpurile. | Gheorghe Hagi is the most famous Romanian football player of all times. |
| | herghelie | stud farm | Herghelia Lucina este una dintre cele mai cunoscute herghelii din județul Suceava, unde se cresc cai de rasă. | <i>Lucina</i> stud farm is one of the most famous stud farms in Suceava County, where race horses are bred. |
| I | ie | folk/traditiona l blouse | O ie este o bluză femeiască brodată, parte a costumului național. | A folk or traditional blouse is a women's embroidered blouse, part of the Romanian folk costume. |
| | ilic | folk/traditiona l vest | Un ilic este o vestă tradițională, parte a costumului național. | A folk or traditional vest is an embroidered vest, part of the Romanian folk costume. |
| L | lut | clay | Obiectele din lut sunt de mare preț, România fiind vestită pentru vasele ceramice făcute de țăranii din Transilvania. | Clay products are highly valued as Romania is famous for its handcrafted pottery pots made by peasants from Transylvania. |
| | Lacurile glaciar | glacial lake | Lacurile glaciare s-au format pe locul unor izvoare termale, prin acumularea apei din ploaie sau din zăpadă. În România avem multe lacuri glaciare care atrag mulți turiști (Lacul Roșu, Lacul Sfânta Ana, Lacul Bicz, etc.) | Glacial lakes were formed in the local old boilers, through water accumulation from rain or snow. We have many glacial lakes in Romania that attract many tourists (The Red Lake, St. Ana Lake, Bicz Lake, etc.) |

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| | lemn/ biserici de lemn | wood/ wooden churches | Bisericile de lemn din Maramureș au intrat în patrimoniul UNESCO ca unele dintre cele mai importante vestigii ale lumii vechi; lemnul a fost și continuă să fie mijloc de exprimare creativă pentru meșterii din zonă. | Wooden churches from Maramures have been recognized by UNESCO as some of the most important sites of world heritage; wood has long been - and continues to be - the medium of expression for the region's artisans. |
| M | Marea Neagră | The Black Sea | Marea Neagră este principala atracție turistică, mai ales în perioada verii. | The Black Sea is the major tourist attraction, especially during summertime. |
| | mărțișorul | mărțișor | Mărțișorul este un mic ornament prins de un șnur roșu-alb; roșul simbolizează dragostea și albul onestitatea. În data de 1 martie românii sărbătoresc începutul primăverii. | <i>Mărțișor</i> is a small trinket attached to a red/ white lace - red for love and white for honesty. On March 1st Romanians celebrate the beginning of spring. |
| | Mocănița | Mocănița | Mocănița este un vechi tren cu aburi destinat transportului în zonele de munte. Mocănița din Sibiu a fost repusă în funcțiune și este acum folosită pentru călătoriile turistice prin dealurile Transilvaniei. | Mocănița is an old steam train, specially designed for the mountain regions. Mocănița din Sibiu was restored and is now available for tourist travels through the hills of Transylvania. |
| N | nai | pan flute | Naiul este un instrument muzical folosit în mare măsură de muzicienii români. Gheorghe Zamfir este cel mai cunoscut flautist român. | The pan flute is a musical instrument largely used by the Romanian musicians. Gheorghe Zamfir is the most famous Romanian pan flute player. |
| | Nadia Comăneci | Nadia Comăneci | Nadia Comăneci este cea mai tânără gimnastă româncă care a câștigat titlul olimpic și prima gimnastă din lume care a primit nota 10. | Nadia Comăneci is the youngest Romanian gymnast to win the Olympic all-around title, and the first female gymnast to be awarded a perfect score |

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| | | | | of 10. |
| | nufăr | white water lily | Nufărul este o specie rară de floare care crește în râuri, lacuri și în Delta Dunării. | The white water lily is a rare species of flower found in rivers, lakes and in the Danube Delta. |
| O | olăritul | pottery | Olăritul tradițional din România este unul dintre cele mai frumoase meșteșuguri din Europa. Românii sunt vestiți pentru frumusețea obiectelor de lut ars pe care le confecționează. | The traditional Romanian pottery is one of the most beautiful craftsmanship in Europe. The Romanians are famous for handcraft objects made of burnt clay. |
| | ouălor | Painted eggs | Vopsitul ouălor este o veche tradiție românească de Paști. | Painted eggs come from an ancient custom in the Romanian Easter tradition. |
| | opincile | traditional sandals | Opincile sunt un tip de încălțăminte lucrată manual, care era purtată de țărani români din trecut și care se mai păstrează acum ca element al costumului național. | Traditional sandals are a type of Romanian hand made footwear which is worn with by Romanian peasants from the most ancient times, part of the national costume nowadays. |
| P | poarta maramureșeană | Maramures wooden gate | Poarta de lemn maramureșeană este o poartă sculptată cu multă măiestrie și care străjuiește intrarea în curțile caselor și bisericilor din Maramureș. | The <i>Maramureș</i> wooden gate is an elaborated carved wooden gate, guarding the entry of Maramureș houses or churches. |
| | Piatra Craiului | <i>Piatra Craiului</i> National Park | Parcul Natural Piatra Craiului adăpostește cea mai lungă și cea mai mare creastă de calcar din țară, delimitată de lacuri glaciare; este considerată drept una dintre cele mai frumoase priveliști din Carpați. | <i>Piatra Craiului</i> Natural Park features the longest and highest limestone ridge in the country, bordered by glacial lakes; the ridge is regarded as one of the most beautiful sights in the Carpathians. |

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| | Peleş | Peleş Castle | Castelul Peleş este reședința familiei regale din România și este parțial deschis turiștilor. Este o capodoperă arhitectonică, unul dintre cele mai impresionante castele ale Europei. | The <i>Peleş</i> Castle is the dwelling of the Romanian royal family, partly open for tourists. It is a masterpiece of architecture, considered one of the most stunning castles in Europe. |
| R | Râșnov | Râșnov Fortress | Cetatea Râșnov este așezată pe o culme stâncoasă din Carpați, deasupra orașului Râșnov și a fost construită de cavalerii teutoni. | <i>Râșnov</i> Fortress is located on a rocky hilltop in the Carpathian Mountains, above the town of Râșnov; the fortress was built by the Teutonic Knights. |
| | Regele Mihai | King Michael of Romania | Regele Mihai de România este fostul rege al țării, prinț de Hohenzollern și stră-strănepot al reginei Victoria. Este ultimul monarh în viață din perioada cuprinsă între cele două războaie mondiale. | King Michael of Romania is the former King of Romania, Prince of Hohenzollern and great-great-grandson of Queen Victoria. He is the last surviving monarch from the interwar period. |
| | română | Romanian language | Limba română este limba oficială a țării noastre. Este o limbă de origine latină, cum este și italiana, spaniola, franceza sau portugheza. | Romanian language (limba română) is the official language of Romania. It is a Latin language, such as Italian, Spanish, French or Portuguese. |
| S | Salina Slănic | Slănic salt mine | Salina Slănic Prahova este un punct de atracție turistică, unde oamenii vin pentru tratament și relaxare. Este cea mai mare salină din Europa. | Slănic Prahova salt mine is a Romanian tourist attraction where people come for underground treatment and relaxation. It is the largest salt mine in Europe. |
| | Sfinxul | The Sphinx | <i>Sfinxul</i> este o formațiune stâncoasă din Munții Bucegi; este considerat un miracol al naturii, el semănând cu Sfinxul egiptean. | <i>The Sphinx</i> is a natural rock formation in the Bucegi Mountains; this natural wonder looks like the Egyptian Sphinx. |

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| | sarmalele | sarmale | Sarmalele sunt un fel de mâncare tradițională care se prepară la aniversări, sărbători religioase, nunți, etc.; sunt făcute din carne tocată și orez, rulate în frunze de varză murată și servite cu mămăligă și smântână. | <i>Sarmale</i> is a traditional meal for celebrations, religious holidays, weddings, etc., made of minced meat and rice, rolled in soar cabbage leaves and served with polenta and cream. |
| Ș | | | | |
| T | Teiul | linden tree | Teiul din Parcul Copou a devenit un punct de atracție bine-cunoscut datorită faptului că poetul nostru național - Mihai Eminescu - obișnuia să se odihnească și să mediteze la umbra lui. | The linden tree in Copou Park became a well-known location due to the fact that our national poet - Mihai Eminescu - used to relax and reflect under this linden three. |
| | Transilvania | Transylvania | Transilvania este o regiune pitorească așezată în zona centrală a României - înconjurată de lanțul Munților Carpați; ea adăpostește unele dintre cele mai bine conservate orașe medievale. Numele ei se poate traduce țărâmul de dincolo de pădure. | Transylvania is a picturesque region located in Central Romania - surrounded by the Carpathian mountain chain; it is the home to some of Europe's best-preserved medieval towns. The meaning of the word is the land beyond the forest. |
| | Turnul Chindiei | Chindia Tower | Turnul Chindiei este un punct de atracție turistică ce găzduiește în prezent o expoziție de documente, arme și obiecte care i-au aparținut domnitorului Vlad Țepeș (Dracula). | Chindia Tower is a tourist attraction now housing an exhibition of documents, weapons and objects which belonged to Vlad the Impaler (Dracula). |
| U | ursul brun | The Brown Bear | Ursul brun este o specie protejată în toată Europa, deci și în România, unde este considerat un simbol al măreției. | The Brown Bear is a EU protected species, also living in the Romanian Carpathians where people see it as a symbol of greatness. |

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| | usturoiul | garlic | Usturoiul este folosit în mod tradițional pentru a îndepărta vampirii și spiritele rele. | The garlic is traditionally used to keep vampires and bad spirits away. |
| | ulcică | pot | Ulcica tradițională este un vas de lut confecționat manual, folosit în gospodăriile tradiționale românești pentru a depozita laptele, apa și vinul. | This traditional pot is a small handcrafted clay pot used in Romanian rural households to store milk, water and wine. |
| V | Vidraru | Vidraru Lake | Lacul Vidraru este un lac de acumulare care se întinde la poalele Munților Făgăraș. | The Vidraru lake is an artificial reservoir lake lying in the shadow of the Făgăraș Mountains. |
| | Voroneț/ Mănăstirea | Voroneț Monastery | Mănăstirea Voroneț este una dintre cele mai cunoscute mănăstiri din România, supranumită și "Capela Sixtină a Estului". | Voroneț Monastery is one of the most famous of the Romanian monasteries, often called "the Sistine Chapel of the East"; |
| | Vulcanii noroioși | mud volcanoes | Vulcanii noroioși de la Berca formează o rezervație geologică și botanică. Ceea ce impresionează sunt micile conuri vulcanice, înalte de doar câțiva metri, care s-au format în urma degajărilor de noroi și gaze naturale. | The mud volcanoes from Berca are a geological and botanical reservation. Its most spectacular feature is the small volcano-shaped structures typically a few meters high caused by the eruption of mud and natural gases. |
| Z | zestre | dowry | Zestea era reprezentată de un cuțar tradițional plin cu articole pentru casă, pe care părinții îl dădeau în dar fetelor de măritat. | The dowry was represented by traditional hope chests, full of homewares, and given to girls that were about to get married as a gift from her parents. |
| | zimbrul | European bison | Zimbrul este un animal sălbatic considerat monument al naturii, care trăiește în rezervații naturale din România. | The European bison is a protected wild animal that lives in natural reserves across Romania. |

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| | zer | whey | Zerul este lichidul care rămâne după prepararea și stoarcerea brânzei. | The whey is the liquid that remains after preparing and squeezing the cheese. |
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CYPRUS ALPHABET BOOK

| Letter | Word CY | Word EN | Description CY | Description EN |
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| A | Αμυγδαλιά | Almond Tree | Η Αμυγδαλιά είναι ένα δέντρο που ανθίζει στην Κύπρο την Άνοιξη. | The Almond tree blooms in Cyprus in Spring. |
| | Αγρινό | Mouflon | Το Αγρινό είναι θηλαστικό και είναι το εθνικό ζώο της Κύπρου. | The mouflon is a mammal and is the national animal of Cyprus. |
| | Αφροδίτη | Aphrodite | Η θεά Αφροδίτη γεννήθηκε μέσα από τους αφρούς της θάλασσας της Πάφου. Το νησί μας ονομάζεται και "Νησί της Αφροδίτης". | The goddess Aphrodite was born from the foam of the sea in Paphos. Our island is also called the "Island of Aphrodite". |

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| B | Βράκα | Breeches | Η Βράκα είναι παραδοσιακό ρούχο που φορούσαν οι άντρες τα παλιά χρόνια. | The Breeches is a traditional outfit worn by men in the old times. |
| | Βοσκός | Shepherd | Ο Βοσκός προσέχει το κοπάδι του και οδηγεί τα ζώα στο λιβάδι για να φάνε φρέσκο χορτάρι. | The shepherd watches over his flock and guides the animals in the fields so as to eat fresh grass. |
| | Βρύση | Fountain | Κάθε χωριό είχε τη δική του πέτρινη βρύση και από εκεί οι κάτοικοι έπαιρναν νερό για τα σπίτια τους. | Each village had its own stone fountain from which residents got water for their homes. |
| Γ | Γλυκό | Spoon Sweets | Στην Κύπρο φτιάχνουμε παραδοσιακά γλυκά του κουταλιού από φρούτα και σιρόπι. | In Cyprus we produce traditional sweets out of various fruits and syrup. |
| | Γεωργός | Farmer | Ο γεωργός φυτεύει φρούτα και λαχανικά στα χωράφια του. | The farmer plants fruits and vegetables in his own fields. |
| | Γαϊδούρι | Donkey | Παλαιότερα, οι κάτοικοι της Κύπρου χρησιμοποιούσαν το γαϊδούρι ως μεταφορικό μέσο. | In the old times, the residents of Cyprus used the donkey as a means of transport. |
| Δ | Δάσος | Forest | Το νησί μας έχει πολλά δάση με ψηλά δέντρα και καθαρό αέρα. | Our island has many forests with high trees and fresh air. |
| | Δρεπάνι | Sickle | Το δρεπάνι είναι ένα εργαλείο που χρησιμοποιούσαν οι γεωργοί για να θερίσουν το σιτάρι. | The sickle is a tool used by farmers to harvest wheat. |
| | Δύτης | Diver | Ο Δύτης βουτά στη θάλασσα και βλέπει | The diver plunges into the sea and |

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| | | | τις ομορφιές του βυθού. | enjoys the beauty of the seabed. |
| E | Ελιά | Olive tree | Η ελιά είναι ένα δέντρο που καρποφορεί στην Κύπρο και προσφέρει ελιές και λάδι. | The olive tree is a common tree in Cyprus that offers olives and olive oil. |
| | Ελαιόλαδο | Olive oil | Οι Κύπριοι χρησιμοποιούν το ελαιόλαδο που βγάζουν από τις ελιές τους για να μαγειρέψουν πιο νόστιμα φαγητά. | Cypriots use the olive oil that is derived from the olives in order to cook the most delicious meals. |
| | Εκκλησίες | Church | Η Κύπρος έχει πολλές Εκκλησίες και ονομάζεται και "Νησί των Αγίων". | Cyprus has many churches and it is often called the "Island of Saints". |
| Z | Ζιβανία | Zivania | Η ζιβανία είναι το εθνικό ποτό της Κύπρου και φτιάχνεται από σταφύλι. | Zivania is the national drink of Cyprus and is produced out of grapes. |
| | Ζυμάρι | Dough | Οι γυναίκες στην Κύπρο χρησιμοποιούν το ζυμάρι για να φτιάξουν νόστιμο ψωμί και παραδοσιακές λιχουδιές. | Women in Cyprus use dough to make delicious bread and traditional delicacies. |
| | Ζάρια | Dice | Με τα ζάρια παίζουμε τάβλι και άλλα επιτραπέζια παιχνίδια. | We use dice to play backgammon and other board games. |
| H | Ήλιος | Sun | Η Κύπρος είναι μια ζεστή χώρα· εδώ έχουμε ήλιο ακόμα και το χειμώνα. | Cyprus is a warm country; the sun here shines brightly even in the winter time. |
| | Ηλιοτρόπιο | Sunflower | Στην Κύπρο έχουμε πολλά ηλιοτρόπια που τη μέρα κοιτάζουν ψηλά στον ήλιο. | We have many sunflowers in Cyprus, which look up towards the sun during the day. |
| Θ | Θάλασσα | Sea | Η Κύπρος είναι νησί και γύρω-γύρω βρέχεται από θάλασσα. | Cyprus is an island and is surrounded by sea. |
| | Θέατρο | Theatre | Οι Κύπριοι αγαπούν πολύ το θέατρο. | Cypriots are very fond of the theatre. |

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| | | | Ένα αρχαίο θέατρο είναι αυτό του Κουρίου στη Λεμεσό. | The theatre of Kourion is an ancient theatre that is located in Limassol. |
| | Θερισμός | Harvest | Το καλοκαίρι γίνεται ο θερισμός του σιταριού. | Harvesting of the wheat takes place during the summertime. |
| Ι | Ιερέας | Priest | Ο Ιερέας κάνει Λειτουργίες τις Κυριακές, στις γιορτές των Αγίων, σε γάμους, σε βαφτίσεις κ.λπ. | The priest carries out the liturgy on Sunday mornings, on the various Saint name days, as well as during weddings and christenings. |
| | Ιστός (σημαίας) | Flagpole | Οι σημαίες μας κρέμονται από έναν Ιστό και κυματίζουν στον αέρα. | Our flags hang on flagpoles and wave in the air. |
| Κ | Κυκλάμινο | Cyclamen | Το Κυκλάμινο είναι το εθνικό λουλούδι της Κύπρου και φυτρώνει το φθινόπωρο ανάμεσα στους βράχους. | The cyclamen is the national flower of Cyprus and it grows among rocks in the autumn. |
| | Καμπάνα | Bell | Η καμπάνα της εκκλησίας χτυπά για να καλέσει τους πιστούς. | The church bell is rung in order to indicate to the worshippers that the liturgy is about to begin. |
| | Κάστρα | Castle | Πολλά χρόνια πριν, ζούσαν στην Κύπρο βασιλιάδες, οι οποίοι κατοικούσαν μέσα σε μεγάλα κάστρα. | Many years ago, the kings that lived in Cyprus used to reside in big castles. |
| Λ | Λευκαρίτικα | Lefkaritika | Στο χωριό Λεύκαρα φτιάχνονται τα γνωστά Λευκαρίτικα κεντήματα. | The famous 'lefkaritika' embroideries are made in the village of Lefkara. |
| | Λουκούμι | Cyprus Delight | Στην Πάφο φτιάχνουν το παραδοσιακό Κυπριακό Λουκούμι χρησιμοποιώντας ροδοπέταλα. | The traditional Cypriot delight is produced in Paphos by using rose petals. |

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| | Λουκουμάδες | Lokmades | Οι νοικοκυρές στην Κύπρο φτιάχνουν λουκουμάδες κάθε Παραμονή Θεοφανείων. | Many housewives in Cyprus make lokmades (donuts) on the Eve of Epiphany. |
| M | Μοναστήρι | Monastery | Στα μοναστήρια ζουν μοναχοί ή μοναχές που προσεύχονται για όλους τους πιστούς. | Monks and nuns live in monasteries praying for all the faithful. |
| | Μπακλαβάς | Baklava | Ο μπακλαβάς είναι ένα νόστιμο γλυκό από σιρόπι και ξηρούς καρπούς. | Baklava is a delicious sweet made out of syrup and nuts. |
| | Μέλι | Honey | Οι μέλισσες παίρνουν από τα λουλούδια του νησιού μας το καλύτερο νέκταρ και εμείς παράγουμε νόστιμο μέλι. | The bees get the best nectar from our island's flowers and we produce delicious honey. |
| N | Ναυάγια | Wreck | Στο βυθό της θάλασσας της Κύπρου υπάρχουν ναυάγια από πλοία που βυθίστηκαν πριν από χρόνια. | On the sea bed in Cyprus there are ship wrecks that date back to decades. |
| | Ντομάτα | Tomato | Η ντομάτα δίνει γεύση και χρώμα στα Κυπριακά παραδοσιακά φαγητά. | The tomato gives taste and color to the traditional Cypriot dishes. |
| | Νύφη | Bride | Η νύφη ντύνεται στα λευκά και πηγαίνει στην εκκλησία με βιολιά και λαούτα. | The bride wears a white dress and traditionally goes to church on the day of the wedding accompanied by violins and lutes. |
| Ξ | Ξηροί καρποί | Dried Nuts | Οι Κύπριοι πίνουν ζιβανία και κρασί, τρώγοντας ξηρούς καρπούς. | Cypriots usually accompany zivania and wine with dried nuts. |
| | Ξύλο | Wood | Οι Κύπριοι χρησιμοποιούν το ξύλο για | Cypriots use wood in order to light up |

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| | | | να ανάβουν το τζάκι και να ζεσταίνονται τις κρύες νύχτες του χειμώνα. | the fireplace and keep themselves warm during the cold winter nights. |
| | Ξυλουργός | Carpenter | Ο ξυλουργός είναι παραδοσιακό επάγγελμα στην Κύπρο. | One of the traditional professions in Cyprus is that of the carpenter. |
| Ο | Ομπρέλες | Umbrella | Στις παραλίες της Κύπρου υπάρχουν ομπρέλες, που μας προστατεύουν από τον καυτό ήλιο του καλοκαιριού. | On the beaches in Cyprus, there are umbrellas so as to offer protection from the hot sun during the summer time. |
| | Οχταπόδια | Octopus | Οι ψαράδες στην Κύπρο πιάνουν Οχταπόδια και άλλα θαλασσινά. | Fishermen in Cyprus catch octopus and other seafood. |
| | Ορτύκι | Quail | Το Ορτύκι έρχεται στην Κύπρο την Άνοιξη, όταν ο καιρός είναι πιο ζεστός. | The quail arrives in Cyprus in the springtime when the weather is warmer. |
| Π | Πουρέκια | Bourekia | Τα πουρέκια είναι παραδοσιακές πίτες της Κύπρου. | Bourekia are traditional small Cypriot pies (with sweet cheese filling). |
| | Πέτρα του Ρωμιού | Petra tou Romiou | Η Πέτρα του Ρωμιού βρίσκεται μέσα στα γαλανά νερά της Πάφου. | Petra tou Romiou is a huge rock situated in the blue waters of Paphos (out of which the goddess Aphrodite emerged, according to mythology). |
| | Πανηγύρι | Feast | Σε κάθε χωριό της Κύπρου, γίνεται πανηγύρι όταν γιορτάζει ο προστάτης Άγιός του. | In every village of Cyprus, a feast is held on the day that the village's protector Saint is celebrated. |
| P | Ροδόσταγμα | Rosewater | Το Μάιο φτιάχνουμε το ροδόσταγμα από τριαντάφυλλα. | In May, we make rosewater through the distillation of rose petals. |

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| | Ρόδι | Pomegranate | Την Πρωτοχρονιά σπάμε ένα ρόδι στο πάτωμα για να έχουμε καλή τύχη όλο τον χρόνο. | On New Year's Day we break a pomegranate on the floor in order to have good luck throughout the year. |
| | Ραβιόλες | Ravioli | Οι ραβιόλες είναι παραδοσιακό ζυμαρικό της Κύπρου, γεμιστό με χαλλούμι και δυόσμο. | Ravioli is traditional Cypriot pasta that is filled with halloumi cheese and mint. |
| Σ | Σταφύλι | Grape | Με το σταφύλι φτιάχνουμε στην Κύπρο ζιβανία, κρασί και διάφορα γλυκά. | In Cyprus, zivania, wine, and assorted desserts are made out of grapes. |
| | Σούβλα | Souvla | Η Σούβλα είναι ένα από τα αγαπημένα φαγητά των Κυπρίων. | Souvla (pieces of meat roasted on charcoal) is one of the favorite foods of the Cypriots. |
| | Σουτζιούκος | Soutzioukos | Ο σουτζιούκος είναι παραδοσιακό Κυπριακό γλυκό που φτιάχνεται από το χυμό του σταφυλιού. | Soutzioukos is a traditional Cypriot sweet made out of grape juice. |
| Τ | Τάβλι | Backgammon | Στα καφενεία αλλά και στα σπίτια, μικροί και μεγάλοι παίζουν τάβλι. | In coffee shops and at home, young and elderly people play backgammon during their free time |
| | Ταβέρνα | Tavern | Στις ταβέρνες τρώμε διάφορους Κυπριακούς μεζέδες. | In taverns people can eat various Cypriot meze dishes. |
| | Τραχανάς | Trachanas | Τις κρύες μέρες του Χειμώνα οι νοικοκυρές μαγειρεύουν την παραδοσιακή σούπα τραχανά. | During the cold winter days, housewives cook the traditional trachana soup (soup made out of dried wheat and yoghurt). |
| Υ | Ύπαιθρος | Countryside | Η ύπαιθρος της Κύπρου έχει πολλά όμορφα χωριά και καταπράσινους | In the countryside of Cyprus there are many beautiful villages and green fields. |

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| | | | αγρούς. | |
| | Υφαντά | Weaving | Οι γυναίκες της Κύπρου χρησιμοποιούν τον αργαλειό για να φτιάχνουν υφαντά. | Women in Cyprus use the loom to produce weavings. |
| | Υδραγωγείο | Aqueduct | Το υδραγωγείο της Λάρνακας (Καμάρες) κατασκευάστηκε πολύ παλιά και από εκεί οι Κύπριοι μπορούσαν να μεταφέρουν νερό σε όλη τη Λάρνακα. | The Larnaca aqueduct (Kamares) was constructed thousands of years ago so that Cypriots could carry water across the town. |
| Φ | Φλαμίνγκο | Flamingos | Στην Αλυκή της Λάρνακας μπορούμε να δούμε τα όμορφα ροζ πουλιά, που ονομάζονται φλαμίνγκο. | In the Larnaca Salt Lake we can see the beautiful pink birds, flamingos. |
| | Φλαούνες | Flaouna | Κάθε Πάσχα οι νοικοκυρές μαζεύονται στα σπίτια και φτιάχνουν φλαούνες. | Every Easter, housewives gather in homes and bake flaounes (traditional Easter sweet made of dough, cheese, and raisins). |
| | Φούρνος | Oven | Στους παραδοσιακούς Κυπριακούς φούρνους το φαγητό ψήνεται με τα ξύλα. | In the traditional Cypriot ovens, food is baked with wood. |
| Χ | Χαλλούμι | Halloumi | Το Χαλλούμι είναι παραδοσιακό Κυπριακό τυρί. | Halloumi is the traditional Cypriot cheese. |
| | Χαλκός | Copper | Στην αρχαιότητα, οι Κύπριοι χρησιμοποιούσαν τον Χαλκό για να φτιάχνουν εργαλεία, όπλα κ.α. | In antiquity, Cypriots used copper in order to make tools, weapons, etc. |
| | Χελώνα | Turtle | Η Πράσινη Χελώνα και η Καρέτα- | The Green turtle and the loggerhead |

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| | | | Καρέτα γεννούν τα αυγά τους στις παραλίες της Πάφου. | sea turtle lay their eggs on specific protected beaches in Paphos. |
| Ψ | Ψάθινο καλάθι | Wicker basket | Η κατασκευή ψάθινων καλάθιών είναι παραδοσιακή τέχνη του νησιού μας. | The construction of wicker baskets is a traditional form of art on our island. |
| | Ψωμί | Bread | Οι γυναίκες της Κύπρου ζυμώνουν το ψωμί της οικογένειας και το ψήνουν στον παραδοσιακό ξυλόφουρνο. | Women in Cyprus knead the bread of the family and bake it in a traditional oven. |
| | Ψαράδες | Fisherman | Η Κύπρος λόγω της θάλασσας έχει πολλούς ψαράδες. | Many fishermen live in Cyprus, because of its proximity to the sea. |
| Ω | Ωδείο | Conservatory | Το Ωδείο της Πάφου είναι ένα αρχαίο θέατρο και σήμερα χρησιμοποιείται για διάφορες εκδηλώσεις. | The Paphos Conservatory is an ancient theatre that is currently used as a venue for various events. |